

Descriptive Grammar of the Occitan Language

Occitan (Provençal)



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Occitan Language

General Overview

Area of Distribution and Number of Speakers

Occitan language (also called Provençal or Languedoc) is a Romance language spoken by about 1,500,000 people in southern France. All Occitan speakers use French as their official and cultural language, but Occitan dialects are used for everyday purposes and show no signs of extinction.

The name Occitan is derived from the geographical name Occitania, which is itself patterned after Aquitania and the characteristic word **oc** and includes the regions of Limousin, Languedoc, the old Aquitaine, and the southern part of the French Alps, all of the populations of which are Occitan-speaking. The name Languedoc comes from the term *langue d' oc*, which denoted a language using **oc** for **yes** (from [Latin hoc](#)), in contrast to the [French language](#), the *langue d' oïl*, which used **oïl** (modern **oui**) for **yes** (from Latin **hoc ille**). Languedoc refers to a linguistic and political-geographical region of the southern Massif Central in France. The name Provençal originally referred to the Occitan dialects of the Provence region and is used also to refer to the standardized medieval literary language based on the dialect of Provence.

Origin and History

Occitan's medieval ancestor, usually called either Provençal or Langue d'Oc, was the first literary dialect of high culture in the territory now encompassed by France. It developed, as did *Francien* (ancestor of modern French), from the [Vulgar Latin](#) transmitted by Roman soldiers and traders to local populations. According to *Encyclopédie Occitane*, Provençal was actually the first Romance language to emerge from the mix of Roman and "barbarian" tongues; the earliest surviving texts in Langue d'Oc can be definitively attributed to the tenth century (a refrain attached to a Latin poem), and the 12th-century *Donat provençal* was the first grammar of a modern European language. The best-known ambassadors of Occitan were the *troubadours*, traveling [minstrels](#) who created enduring lyric poetry and *canço*, inventing and disseminating the idea of courtly love. Although Occitania was composed of small feudal polities, the Langue d'Oc benefited in medieval times from a common orthography, serving admirably as a language of philosophy, science, law and the arts, as well as the everyday dialect of its speakers. This usage continued well into the 14th century, and Occitan's eventual decline is closely tied to the evolution of royal power and the French state.

Although most of Occitania was added to the territory of the French crown by the 15th century (excepting English holdings), the French language did not begin to supplant Occitan for some time. The [Edict of Villers-Cotterêts](#) (1539) made French the official language of government and legal documents, superseding Latin as well as the more than 30 diverse Celtic and Romance local dialects spoken by the majority of the populace

This set the stage for the association of French with privilege and power, as bourgeoisie, nobles and courtiers alike were drawn to French, the language of king and government; French also came to be the language of culture for the Occitan elite, lending words of politesse to the Occitan vocabulary. However, the Ancien Régime did not invest much effort in the enforcement of this edict. The official policy of at least the earliest Capetian rulers of Occitania allowed translation of documents on a local level, proving that the royal authority was not bent on

imposing its own language. The encroachment of French began slowly, following trade routes and, like the shift from "tu" to "vous" pronoun usage, filtering from highest to lowest elements of society. Courtiers wishing to curry favor with the new crown in Ile-de-France chose to speak French; bourgeoisie, entrepreneurs, and the burgeoning class of governmental functionaries also found French bilingualism to be in their best interest.

Dialects

The modern dialects of Occitan are little changed from the speech of the Middle Ages, although they are being affected by their constant exposure to [French](#). The dialects are classified in three major groups:

- Northern Occitan, which encompasses the three main dialects of Limousin (higher), Auvergnat (lower), and Provençal Alpine.
- Southern or Middle Occitan, which is divided primarily into Languedocien with northern, southern, eastern and western dialects, and Provençal to the east with three main subdivisions of Rhodanian around Arles, Avignon and Nîmes, and Provençal Maritime spoken around the Cote d'Azur, and Niçart spoken around Nice.
- Gascon spoken primarily in southwestern France; it is sometimes considered a distinct language because it differs a great deal from the other, more or less uniform, Occitan dialects.

Occitan is closely related to [Catalan](#), and, although strongly influenced in the recent past by French, its phonology and grammar are more closely related to [Spanish](#) than to French.

Standardization

In spite of the various dialects, attempts were made to create an Occitan standard. One of the earliest and most famous movements was founded by Frédéric Mistral, the region's best-known author, who was awarded the 1905 Nobel Prize in Literature for the poem "*Mirèilha*" in his native Provençal dialect.

Mistral, together with a group of intellectuals known as the *Félibrige*, proposed in the 19th century a standard based upon modern Provençal (one of the Occitan dialects). The Félibrigians' preoccupation with purity and the past meant that the "corrupted, bastardized form of the frenchified patois of the streets" could not provide a suitable linguistic model for their poetry. That had to be found elsewhere, in the countryside. They re-worked the language, systematically pruning "frenchified" terms and replacing them with "older and more genuine" forms.

The Félibrigians are most often accused of *passéisme*, of wishing to preserve, from the safety of their ivory tower of intellectualism, the picturesque backwardness of Occitania, and of seeking in folkloric traditions a force to unite Occitania.

A post-World War II effort at standardization took as its model the Languedocien dialect; like the Félibrigian standard, the choice of one dialect as a model for all could only have overruled dialectal loyalty in a few urban intellectuals whose linguistic ties to the region were more symbolic or political than quotidian and authentic. There have been a confusing array of other standardizations, many of which have suffered in some degree from the crucial gap between urban intellectuals who seek to preserve and standardize Occitan, and rural paysans, the last remaining autochthonous native speakers, whose goals are more concrete and practical.

The Félibrigian spelling is still in use, primarily in the Provençal region, but current Occitan texts tend to favor Loïs Alibèrt's Languedocien-based *Gramatica occitana*. His system, based upon the spelling and Latin derivations of historical Langue d'Oc, is sufficiently universal to enable the expression of every Occitan dialect, as well as autochthonic neologisms. The «*graphie alibertine*» is on its way to unite the dialects of Occitan; transcriptional conventions can now be

regularized, and the historical roots of the system lend modern writing historical continuity and even a sense of the prestige of the medieval precedent. In Saussurean terms, Alibert's norms permit both synchronic communication, throughout Occitania, and diachronic communication back to the origins of Occitan culture.

Present Situation

The situation of present-day Occitan is rather paradoxical. On the one hand, there are people, mainly old, who still use it in every day life as their natural way of communication, at work or at home. Yet those people, for the most, are unable to read or write it as they never learned to do so. On the other hand, due to the movements and associations supporting the revival of minority languages in Europe and in France, Occitan is more and more taught in bilingual associative schools (Calandretas), in state-run primary schools, in high schools and Universities. Yet what is at issue now, is whether those people, who will be able to read and write Occitan, will use it in everyday life.

Phonology

The main features of the Occitan vocal system are the following (we use French and Spanish examples as references):

Features	Latin	Occitan	French	Spanish
<i>Absence or rarity of closed vowels</i>	rosa rose	rose [rɔzɔ]	rose [ʁoz]	rosa
<i>No diphthongization of Vulgar Latin vowels</i>	mele(m) honey bene well tres three fede(m) faith	mel be tres fe	miel bien trois foi	miel bien tres fe
<i>Maintenance of the Latin stressed a</i>	cabra goat	cabra (chabra)	chèvre	cabra
<i>Maintenance of the Latin final unstressed a</i>	porta door catêna chain	porta cadena	porte [pɔʁt] chaine [ʃɛn]	puerta cadena
<i>Preservation of the unstressed vowels</i>	.	una petita femna sus la finestra [ˈynɔ pɛˈtitɔ 'fem- nɔ sys la fiˈnestrɔ]	une petite femme sur la fenêtre [yn ptit fam syʁ la fnɛtʁɔ]	<i>Spanish uses words of different etymologies</i>
		(12 syllables)	(6 syllables)	
<i>No nasalized vowels</i>	vinum wine bene well	vin ben	vin bien	vino bien

Grammar

Like Old French, from the 9th to the 13th century, Old Occitan preserved the two-case system of Vulgar Latin, subjective and objective, and it seems that until the middle of the 12th century, the written and spoken languages were identical. Then, the distinction between the cases disappeared in spoken usage, though they still persisted in the written texts of the Trobadors. This period can be qualified as the Golden Age or the time of the Trobadors.

A second period ranges from the beginning of the 14th century to the middle of the 16th. It is characterized by the dropping altogether of the flexions in written texts, by the beginning of dialectization, the dropping of courteous vocabulary and the use of learned words borrowed from Latin and Greek to express law, medicine, philosophy and theology. Occitan was no longer a literary language, but it was used to write the deeds, the accounts, the chronicles and the resolutions of local communities. Since the second half of the 16th century to our days, Occitan was banned from written documents, and reduced to oral usage only, mainly by country and working people, in their everyday life, at work or at home.

All along its history, Occitan has remarkably retained its fundamental features: plurals marked by the addition of -s or -es, generally preserved in speech, the agreement of adjectives with nouns, and the conjugations of verbs. The latter, like Italian, Spanish, Catalan and Portuguese, but unlike French, do not require any personal pronoun to indicate the persons, the verb endings being pronounced differently to that effect:

- **canti** I sing, **cantas** you sing, **canta** he sings; **cantam** we sing, **cantatz** you sing, **cantan** they sing.

There are 4 moods (indicative, imperative, subjunctive and conditional), 4 simple tenses (present, preterite, imperfect, future), and compound tenses. The latter are formed by adding to the infinitive (used as a stem) the present and imperfect indicative endings, respectively, of **aver** to have. The perfect, pluperfect and future perfect are usually constructed with **aver**, but some intransitive and all reflexive verbs use **èsser** (L **esse**) to be; in this Occitan is quite similar to French and Italian.

Yet, some syntactic features are proper to Occitan like the extensive use of the subjunctive imperfect, no longer used in French, or the expression of progressive aspect by means of the periphrastic form, as in **èsser + a + infinitive**: **Es a legir** He is reading (cf. Portuguese **estar + a + infinitive**).

Vocabulary

Occitan vocabulary is derived mainly from Vulgar Latin (**pistillum** => **peile** lock, **mespilam** => **mèspla** medlar), and also from **Germanic** (**bastir** to build, **fanga** mud, **tropèl** flock, herd), **Greek** (**amètla** almond, **raumàs** cold), pre-Latin languages (**truc** summit, **top**, **estalviar** to save), especially **Gaulish** (**carri** cart, **bruga** heather).

Alphabet (*Alfabet*)

Occitan is written with the [Latin alphabet](#). In the Occitan words are used 23 letters:

Letter	A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h
Phonetic Value	[a], [ɔ]	[b], [β]	[s], [k]	[d]	[ɛ], [e]	[f]	[g], [dʒ], [tʃ], [ʃ]	[...]

Letter	I i	J j	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q
Phonetic Value	[i]	[dʒ]	[l]	[m], [n]	[n]	[u]	[p]	[k]

Letter	R r	S s	T t	U u	V v	X x	Z z
Phonetic Value	[r], [ʀ], [...]	[s], [z]	[t]	[y]	[b], [β]	[gz]	[z]

Occitan orthography uses acute and grave accents (as in *é* and *è*) and a few letter combinations (*ch*, *tg*, *tj*, *lh*, *nh*, *tz*, *gn*, *rr* and *mp*) for some specific sounds. The cedile (,) is used under the letter *c* to mark its pronunciation as [s] in front of *a*, *o* and *u*.

Three other letters -- **K**, **W** and **Y** -- are used in names and words of foreign origin.

Pronunciation

Vowels

Sign	Sound	Examples			
a, à	a	casal tumbledown house	[ka'za]	farà he'll do	[fa'ra]
a	o	annada year	[annadO]	cabra she-goat	['kabrO]
á	o	veniá he was coming	[be'njO]	farmaciá pharmacy	[farma'sjO]
e, é	e	sec dry	[sek]	espés thick	[es'pes]
è	E	venguèt he came	[Ben'GEt]	après afterwards	[a'prEs]
i, í	i	tiri I pull	['tiri]	aquí here	[a'ki]
o, ó	U	Tolosa Toulouse	[tU'UzO]	urós happy	[y'rUs]
ò	o	aquò that	[a'kO]	pòrti I wear	['pOrti]
u, ú	y	luna moon	['lynO]	dessús above, over	[de'sys]

Diphthongs

Sign	Sound	Examples			
ai	aj	paire father	['pajre]	faire to do, make	['fajre]
au	aw	laurar to plough	[law'ra]	causa thing	['kawza]
ei, éi	ej	veire to see	['Bejre]	créisser to grow	['krejse]
èi	Ej	èime [good] sense	['Ejme]	pèira stone	['pEjrO]
eu	ew	deute debt	['dewte]	beure to drink	['bewre]
èu	Ew	nèu snow	[nEw]	tèune thin	['tEwne]
oi, ói	Uj	coire copper	['kUjre]	conóisser to know	[kU'nUjse]

òi	Oj	còire to cook	['kOjre]	fòire to hoe	['fOjre]
òu	Ow	plòure to rain	['plOWre]	mòure to move	['mOWre]
iu	iw	viure to live	['Biwre]	siure cork	['siwre]

Consonants

Sign	Position	Sound	Examples
g	before e, i	dJ	roge red [r'UdJe] fugís he runs away [fu'dJis]
g	final	tS	freg cold [fretS] puèg hill [puEtS]
j	all positions	dJ	mièja half f. ['miEdJO]
m	final	n	clarum clearness [kla'ryn] fum smoke [fyn]
n	all positions	n	vent wind [ben]
n	final	often mute	man hand [ma[n]] camin way [ka'mi[n]]
r	final	mute	cantar to sing [kan'ta] professor teacher [prUfe'sU]
v	all positions	b / B	vila town ['BiLO], ['bi-] aver to have [a'Be], [a'be]

Consonantic Digraphs

Sign	Position	Sound	Examples
ch	all positions	tS	quichar to press [ki'tSa] chòt owl [tSot]
lh	initial & middle	L	palha straw ['paLO] balhar to give [ba'La]
lh	final	l	talh cutting edge [tal] telh lime-tree [tel]
nh	initial & middle	N	vinha vine ['BiNO] banhar to bathe, to wet [ba'Na]
nh	final	n	planh moan [plan] banh bath [ban]
tj	all positions	tS	vilatjon hamlet [bila'tSU]
tz	all positions	ts	dotze twelve [dUtse] cantatz you sing [pl.] [kan'tats]

Pronunciation of consonnant clusters in final syllables

Cluster	Sound	Examples
-rn	[rt], [r], [n] or [ø]	carn meat
-cs	[ks], [ts], [tS], [s] or [ø]	sacs bags
-ts	[ts], [tS], [s] or [ø]	cantats sung
-ps	[ps], [ts], [tS], [s] or [ø]	taps corks
-ns	[nS], [s], or [ø]	pans loaves of bread
-ms	[nS], [n]	rams boughs
-nhs	[nS], [nks], [n]	banhs baths
-elhs	[lS], [j]	embolhs quarrels
-chs, -gs*	[ts], [tS], [s] or [ø]	lachs milks; gaug joys
-rs, -rç	[s] or [r]	cors lecture; tòrç bent
-ls	[bEls] or [bEs]	bèls tall or beautiful
-nc, -ng,	[nk] or [n]	banc bench; reng row
-nt, -nd,	[nt] or [n]	cant song; redond round
-mp, -mb	[mp] or [n]	bomb bound
-rc, rg,	[rk] or [r]	berc notch; larg wide
-rt, -rd,	[rt] or [r]	
-rp, -rb, -rv	[rp] or [r]	sèrp snake; sèrv serf

Note: There is a tendency to form the plural in **-ches**, and **-ges** [laches, gauges] =>[etses], [etSes].

Accentuation

The stress position in Occitan may be recognized in spelling according to three simple rules:

1. Words terminated by a **vowel**, an **s** or an **n** (*only in conjugation*) are stressed on the **antepenultimate** syllable, cf. **mecanica** mechanics, **vol**er to want, **cantan** (they) sing.
2. Words terminated by a **consonant** (save s) or a **diphthong** are stressed on the ultimate syllable, cf. **gaton** cat.
3. All the exceptions are marked by a written **accent** on the stressed syllable, cf. **cuélher**, **penós**.

The above rules are almost the same as in [Spanish](#).

Noun

General Notions

Nouns in Occitan are classified as masculine and feminine.

The Feminine

As a rule, all nouns ending in **-a** are feminine, and the others are masculine. Note that this final **-a** is pronounced [ɔ].

There are however many exceptions: words in **-ista** can be masculine as well as feminine: **ecologista** is either a man or a woman; and there are many simple feminine words ending in a consonant, like **mar** sea, for instance.

Generally, the feminine forms of nouns and adjectives are derived by adding an **-a** at the end of the words (as in Spanish), cf.:

- un parent **a relative** => una parenta;
un obrièr **a worker** => una obrièra;
un jogaire **a player** => una jogaira.

The final consonant of the derived feminines is usually voiced, *cf.*:

- un lop **a wolf** => una loba **a she-wolf**.
lo conhat **the brother-in law** => la conhada **the sister-in-law**;
un polit nebot **a beautiful nephew** => una polida neboda **a beautiful niece**.

In some cases the feminines restore a consonant that is vocalized in masculine, or add special suffixes, *cf.*:

- nòu (*from L. novus, v => u*) **new** => nova;
viu (*from L. vivus, v => u*) **alive** => viva;
un institutor **a male-teacher** => una institutritz (*from L. institutor : institutrix*).

Plural

Generally, the plural is made by adding -s to the nouns and adjectives. There exist, however, a lot of varieties concerning the different types of word endings as well as the dialects.

In the following lines we'll make an overview of the plural forms in the main Occitan dialects, Languedocian (Lengadocian) and Vivaro-Alpine (Central Alpine):

- **General rule:**
The suffix **-s** is added to the words, *cf.*:

òme : òmes
color : colors
femna : femnas

There occur a lot of particularities in dependence of the various word terminations:

1. Words terminated in sg. by **-s, -ç, -sc, -st, -x, -xt, -tz, -ch, -g** [=Engl. sh], **-sh, -z** form plural by adding **-es**, *cf.*:
 - mas : mases
 - ris : rises.

Note that according to [the rules of the graphic accentuation](#) **-às, -és, -ís, -ós, -ús** are transformed into **-ases -eses -ises -oses -uses**, *cf.*:

- anglés : angleses,
- précis : precises,
- famós : famoses.

In some cases the final **-s** is doubled in plural (**-sses**), *cf.*:

- pas : passes,
- rus : russes,
- congrès : congrèsses.

According to [the rules of the graphic accentuation](#) **-às -és -ís -ós -ús** become in plural **-asses -esses -isses -osses -usses**, *cf.*:

- movedís : movedisses,
- grandàs : grandasses,
- espés : espesses.

There occur also the following orthographic modifications in plural:

-ç => -ces, *cf.*:

- atròç : atròces,
- brèç : brèces,
- doç : doces.

-sc => -sques, *cf.*:

- gigantesc : gigantesques,
- bòsc : bòsques,
- risc : risques.

-st => -stes, *cf.*:

- arbust : arbustes,
- còst : còstes,
- gost : gastes.

-x => -xes, *cf.*:

- apendix : apendixes,
- ortodòx : ortodòxes,
- fax : faxes,
- fix : fixes.

-xt => -xtes, *cf.*:

- tèxt : tèxtes,
- mixt : mixtes.

-tz => -ses, *cf.*:

- calculatritz : calculatrisés
- crotz : croses,
- prètz : prèses.

-ch => -ches, *cf.*:

- romanch : romanches
- nuèch : nuèches,
- fach : faches,
- dich : diches.

-g [=E. sh] => **-ges**, *cf.*:

- assag : assages,
- estug : estuges,
- puèg : puèges,
- gaug : gauges,
- baug : bauges.

Note that in a few words the final **-g** is pronounced [k] and then the plural is formed according to the general rule, *i.e.* by adding **-s**, *cf.*:

- larg : largs,
- long : longs,
- catalòg : catalògs,
- estratèg : estratègs,
- centrifug : centrifugs.

-sh => **-shes**, *cf.*:

- malgash : malgashes,
- brush : brushes

The words in -sh are rare and are borrowed recently.

-z => **-zes**, *cf.*:

- merguèz : merguèzes,
- quirguiz : quirguizes.

The words in **-z** are rare and are borrowed recently; note that the final **-z** is pronounced [s].

2. The words terminated in sg. by **-as**, **-es**, **-is**, **-os**, **-us** and stressed on the penultimate syllable remain unchanged in plural, *cf.*:
 - autofòcus : autofòcus,
 - còsmos : còsmos,
 - virus : virus,
 - tènis : tènis,
 - iris : iris.
3. A few adjectives and pronouns form irregular plural by **-es**, *cf.*:
 - quelqu'un : quelques unes,
 - certan : certanes,
 - aquel : aqueles,
 - plan : planes,
 - tant : tantes,
 - cèrt : cèrtes,

- un : unes,
- tot : totes,
- el : eles.

The Plural of Nouns and Adjectives in Central Provençal (Rhodanian and Maritime)

General rule: plural is derived by adding **-s** to the words, *cf.*:

- femna : femnas,
 - òme : òmes,
 - color : colors,
 - bòsc : bòscs,
 - tèxt : tèxts,
 - fach : fachs.
2. The words terminated in singular by **-s -ç -tz -x -z** remain unchanged in plural, *cf.*:
- precís : precís,
 - virus : virus,
 - brèç : brèç,
 - crotz : crotz,
 - fix : fix,
 - merguèz : merguèz.
1. The feminine adjectives in **-a** and the adjectives in **-e**, when in front of a noun, develop into:
1. **-ei** (pronounced [ej] or [i]) before a consonant, *cf.*:
granda femna : grandei femnas,
brave garçon : bravei garçons.
 2. **-eis** (pronounced [ejz] or [iz]) before a vowel, *cf.*:
granda illa : grandeis illas,
brave amic : braveis amics.

Note that when the adjective follows the noun, it forms plural according to the general rule, *cf.*:

femna granda : emnas grandas,
amic brave : amics braves.

1. A few adjectives and pronouns have an irregular plural in **-ei(s)**, *cf.*:
- tot : totei(s),
 - cèrt : cèrtei(s),
 - certan : certanei(s),
 - aqueu : aquelei(s),
 - eu : elei(s),
 - un : unei(s),

- quauqu'un : quauqueis unei.

The Plural of Nouns and Adjectives in Rhodanian and Maritime Provençal

In both dialects, the nouns are invariable.

The qualificative adjectives are invariable when placed after the nouns; when they are placed in front of the nouns, the plural is formed with -ei / -i (for Maritime and Rhodanian, respectively) regardless the gender (masculine or feminine), cf.:

- la brave chato => lei bràvei chato / li bràvi chato,
- la chato bravo => lei chato bravo / li chato bravo.

The Plural of Nouns and Adjectives in Gascon, Limousin, Auvergnat

General rule: plural is made by adding **-s** to the words, cf.:

- rota : rotas,
 - acte : actes,
 - color : colors,
 - bòsc : bòscs,
 -
 - tèxt : tèxts,
 - romanch : romanchs,
 - malgash : malgashs.
2. The words terminated in singular by **-s**, **-ç**, **-tz**, **-x**, **-z** remain unchanged in plural, cf.:
- precís : precís,
 - virus : virus,
 - braç : braç,
 - crotz : crotz,
 - fix : fix,
 - merguèz : merguèz (in Limousin merguez : merguez).

In Limousin and Northern Auvergnat the plural mark **-s** is mute, but it modifies the pronunciation of the final syllable, *cf.*:

- rota ['òutO] : rotas ['òutà],
- òme [O'me] : òmes [O'mej], *etc.*

Some Vivaro-Alpine dialects form plural in the same manner as Limousin and Auvergnat. Some others are influenced by Provençal, Piedmontese and Ligurian.

The Gascon of Val d'Aran forms feminine plural in **-es** (rota : rotes) and some masculine plurals in **-i** (which corresponds to **-es** in Languedocian, *cf.* **aranés : aranesi** *versus* Langedocien **aranés : araneses**).

The Plural of Nouns and Adjectives in Niçois dialect

1. **General rule:** plural is made by adding **-s** to the words, *cf.*:
 - femna : femnas,
 - òme : òmes,
 - color : colors,
 - bòsc : bòscs,
 - tèxt : tèxts,
 - fach : fachs.
2. The words terminated in singular by **-s, -ç, -tz, -x, -z** remain unchanged in plural, *cf.*:
 - précis : précis,
 - virus : virus,
 - brèç : brèç,
 - crotz : crotz,
 - fix : fix,
 - merguèz : merguèz.
3. The feminine adjectives in **-a** form plural in **-i**, *cf.*:
 - granda frema : grandi fremas,
 - frema granda : fremas grandi.

Note that:

1. after **a, è, u** is written **-i** to be marked the hiatus, *cf.*:
famoà : famoï,

europèa : europèi,
assidua : assidui;
2. the finale **-ça, -ja, -tja, -ga, -ca** give **-ci, -gi, -tgi, -gui, -qui**, cf.:
fugaça : fugaci,
roja : rogi,
ferotja : ferotgi,
larga : largui,
magica : magiqui.

2. A few masculine adjectives and pronouns form plural in **-u** or **-i**, cf.:
1. aqueu : aquelu,
aquest : aquestu,
eu : elu;
 2. tot : toi,
pichon : pichoi.

Adjective (*Adjectiu*)

As in the other Romance languages (and unlike in English), the adjectives in Occitan agree in gender and number with the nouns they refer to, cf.:

- dròlle educat educated boy : dròlles educats educated boys;
- dròlla educada educated girl : dròllas educadas educated girls.

Gender of the Adjectives (*Genre dels Adjectius*)

As a rule, the feminine of the adjective is obtained by adding **-a** to the masculine, cf.:

- novèl : novèla new;
- fresc : fresca fresh, cool;
- sord : sorda deaf;
- tardièr : tardièra late.

Adjectives of two forms

Adjectives ending in the masculine by **-e** or **-èu** change **-e** or **-u** to **-a** to form their feminine, *cf.*:

- **nòble** : **nòbl****a** noble;
- **contemporanèu** : **contemporanèa** contemporary.

Adjectives ending in the masculine by **a voiceless consonant** voice that consonant before adding **-a** to form their feminine, *cf.*:

- **pesuc** : **pesu****ga** heavy
- **polit** : **poli****da** beautiful
- **mut** : **mud****a** dumb
- **cortés** : **cortes****a** courteous
: **miè****a** half
- **mièg**

Some adjectives ending in the masculine by **-u** change that **-u** to **-v** before adding **-a** to form their feminine, *cf.*:

- **nòu** : **nò****va** new;
- **suau** : **suav****a** mild;
- **viu** : **viv****a** alive.

Some adjectives have a suffix for either gender **-dor**, **-doira**, **-tor**, **-tritz**, *cf.*:

- **volad****or** : **volad****oira** which can fly;
- **conduct****or** : **conduct****tritz** conductive.

Adjectives of one form

Some adjectives have only one form for masculine and feminine. Except for the adjectives ended by **-a**, the majority of the other uniform adjectives was inherited in Occitan from [the Latin adjectives of the third declension](#). They are no longer productive, and are only to be found in compound substantives, place names, or isolated adjectives.

Masculine

- **partit comunista**
communist party
- **òme jove** young man
- **ostal màger** big(ger) house

Feminine

- **organizacion comunista** communist organization
- **femna jove** young woman
- **carrièra màger** high street
- **aigardent** brandy, spirits
- **La Parròquial** place name

Plural of the Adjectives (*Plural dels Adjectius*)

Termination	Plural	Examples
vowel	+ -s	nòble : nòbles ; polida : polidas
consonant	+ -s	grand : grands; volador : voladors
stressed vowel	+ -es	anglés : angleses; gos : gosses dogs ; tròç : tròces pieces

See for more details [Plural of the Nouns](#).

Degree of the Adjectives (*Gra dels Adjectius*)

Comparative Degree	Formation	Examples
<i>of Superiority</i>	mai (plus) + ADJ + que	<i>Es <u>mai bèl</u> que Joan.</i> <i>He is <u>taller</u> than Juan.</i>
<i>of Equality</i>	tant + ADJ + coma	<i>Es <u>tant biaissuda</u> coma sa maire.</i> <i>She is <u>as quick as</u> her mother.</i>
<i>of Inferiority</i>	mens + ADJ. + que	<i>Soi <u>mens inteligent</u> que tu.</i> <i>I am <u>less intelligent</u> than you.</i>

Superlative Degree	Formation	Examples
<i>Absolute Synthectic</i>	sobre-, subre- + ADJ. (Literary usage)	sobrebèl <i>very big, very beautiful</i> subrenaut <i>very high</i>
<i>Absolute Analytical</i>	plan, fòrça, mai que mai + ADJ.	plan grand <i>very big</i> fòrça mal <i>very bad</i> mai que mai pèc <i>very stupid</i>
	reduplication of the ADJ.	pichòt pichòt <i>very small</i>
<i>Relative of Superiority</i>	DEF. ART. + mai (plus) + ADJ.	<i>Aquò es <u>lo mai</u> vièlh</i> <i>It is <u>the most</u> ancient.</i> <i>Foguèt <u>la mai</u> biaissuda</i> <i>She was <u>the most</u> skilful.</i>
<i>Relative of Inferiority</i>	DEF. ART. + mens + ADJ.	<i>Foguèt <u>la mens</u> biaissuda</i> <i>She was <u>the least</u> skilful.</i>

Irregular Degrees (*Comparatius e Superlatius irregulars*)

Adjective	Comparative		Superlative	
	Regular	Irregular	Regular	Irregular
bòn good	mai bòn	melhor	plan bon	--
mal bad	mai mal	pièger	fòrça mal	--
grand, bèl big	mai grand, mai bèl	màger	mai que mai grand	--
manit little	mai manit	mendre	manit manit	mínim (<i>rare</i>)
alt high	mai alt	superior	fòrça alt	suprèm (<i>rare</i>)
bas low	mai bas	inferior	plan bas	ínfim (<i>rare</i>)

Adverb (*Advèrb*)

List of Basic Adverbs

Time	Place	Manner
ara in this moment, now antan the last year passat ièr the day before yesterday abans previously, preferably encara yet, still ièr yesterday quand when despuèi after puèi then ongan this year uèi today jamai never lèu soon deman tomorrow mentre while, whilst sempre , totjorn ever tard late d'ora, lèu early pasmens still, yet ja already, by now, yet	enbàs, aval below, downstairs aicí here, over here, this way ailà thither, there dedins in defòra outside aquí there, yonder ailà there ailà there, yonder abans before aicí here amont above, on top, overhead, upstairs près, prèp close, near, nearby abans ahead, formerly, previously dedins inside darrièr behind, after ont where ennaut above, on top, upstairs en fàcia de in front of defòra outside lueuh away	exprès intentionally, on purpose naut aloud aviat, lèu-lèua fast, quickly, swiftly atal like this, so, that way, thus bas silently ben plan well gaireben, quasiment almost, nearly clar clearly coma as, like, such as rai see note (1) plan planet slowly dur hard excèpt exceptedly mal badly lèu soon fòrt strongly rude brutally tirat, levat with the exception of suau calmly <i>See also Derived Adverbs.</i>
Quantity	Affirmation	Negation
gaire some, not much apenas barely, hardly, only just pro enough gaireben almost tant as much (many)	atal thus segur certainly, sure òc, òi yes tamben also de vrai really, actually	jamai never ni neither non no tampauc also not, neither

tròp too, much pro enough, sufficiently mai more mens less fòrça a lot of, much, ver pauc little tant, de tot tant that much		
Doubt	Exclusion	Inclusion
benlèu maybe, perhaps, possibly bensai maybe, perhaps, possibly saïque maybe, perhaps, possibly	apenas barely, hardly, (only) just tirat, levat but, except, save titat, levat but sol only tampauc also not	de mai moreover apasmens still, yet fins a till, until meteïs even tamben also, too
Order	Designation	Interrogation
après after	òu behold! see! there! here!	ont? to where? d'ont? where? coma? how? quand, quora? when? quant? how much (many) perqué, perdequé? why?

§1. Rai, mainly in **aquè rai** or **rai d'aquò**, can be loosely rendered by "It's OK!" or "No problem(s)!". It is used in the same way in Catalan: "**Això rai!**" [Go back to =>](#)

Derived Adverbs

A lot of adverbs are derived regularly from the feminine forms of the adjectives by adding the suffix **-ment** ([this pattern appeared in the Vulgar Latin](#)), *cf.*

- clar : **clarament**
- bèl : **belament**
- trist : **tristament**

These adverbs correspond to the English adverbs formed by **-ly**.

The derived adverbs are of:

- manner** (*mainly*): clarament **clearly** etc.;
- affirmation**: efectivament **effectively**;
- doubt**: possiblament **possibly**, probablament **probably**;
- exclusion**: exclusivament **exclusively**, simplament **simply**, solament **solely**, unicament **uniquely**;
- order**: primierament **first**, ultimament **ultimately**;
- etc.**

Some adverbs are formed from the adjectives by the way of conversion (in other words their forms coincide with the masculine forms of the adjectives), *cf.*:

- clar **clear** *adj.*; **clearly** *adv.*
- dur **hard** *adj.*; **hard** *adv.*
- lent **slow** *adj.*; **slowly** *adv.*

- gaire **few** *adj.*; **some** *adv.*
- **etc.**

Degree of the Adverbs (*Gra dels Advèrbs*)

Comparative Degree (*Gra Comparatiu*)

Normal	Comparative		
	Superiority	Equality	Inferiority
tristament	mai tristament que	tant tristament coma	mens tristament que
rapidament	mai rapidament que	tant rapidament coma	mens rapidament que
ben, plan	melhor (mai bon)	tant ben	mens ben
mal	piéger (mai mal)	tant mal	mens mal
fòrça	mai	-	-
pauc	mens	-	-

Superlative Degree (*Gra Superlatiu*)

Normal	Superlative			
	Absolute		Relative	
	Synthetic	Analytic	Superiority	Inferiority
tristament	tristament	fòrça, plan tristament	lo mai tristament	lo mens tristament
rapidament	rapidament	fòrça, plan rapidament	lo mai rapidament	lo mens rapidament
ben, plan	-	fòrça, plan bon	-	-
mal	-	fòrça, plan mal	-	-
fòrça	-	-	lo mai	-
pauc	-	-	lo mens	-

Adverbials (*Locucions adverbialas*)

<i>Time</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Manner</i>
-------------	--------------	---------------

d'ara endavant hereafter de vèspre tonight de davant beforehand de jorn in the day de lanuèch al matin overnight de tantòst afternoon, p.m de matin since the morni de nuèch at night de còps, de fes sometime fin finala at last, finally passat ièr the day after tomorrow per ara presently per campèstre overland	a l'ostal home a drecha , a man drecha to the right a esquèrra, a man esquèrra to the left debàs downstairs d'ara endavant henceforward de cap a fons downwar d'ont from here, from where endedins de within, inside, indoors endacòm somewhere a l'ostal at home ont que siá anywhere en luòc nowhere endacòm mai elsewhere per tot everywhere per aquí this way en luòc no where	a palpas, a òrbas blindly a cavalhons piggyback a tustas e a bustas disorderly d'escondons secretely a pès junts stubbornly a tòrt e a través disorderly d'amagat silently, dins l'escuresina in the dark a la galaupada in full speed a la bobosa disorderly a la moda modish al contrari just the opposite de grat of good will sul còp suddenly, fast de ressabuda, offhand per bona espècia intentionally de mal esquiç unwillingly de racacòr unwillingly aviat fast sul pic suddenly subte, subran suddenly de badas in vain en general in total, in general por malastre unfortunately a pus près aproximately subre tot above all, especially
Quantity	Affirmation / Negation	
per lo mens at least per lo mai at most de fòrça of much de pauc of some de tot of all gaire mai (de) aproximately	a de bon sure de segur sure de verai sure segur of course ben segur of course d'acòrdi in agreement de segur certainly, sure d'efièch de facto, in fact res a faire in no way de verdad verily, really en correcto estado OK d'efièch in effect segurament certainly als uèlhs vesents apparently de segur of course sens dobte undoubtedly	

Determiners (*Determinants*)

Articles (*Articles*)

		Indefinite Article	Definite Article				
			Basic Forms	Contracted Forms			
				<i>a</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>sus</i>
Singular	<i>m</i>	un	lo (l')	al	del	pel	sul
	<i>f</i>	una	la (l')	-	-	-	-
Plural	<i>m</i>	de (d')	los	als	dels	pels	suls
	<i>f</i>	de (d')	las	-	-	-	-

The apostrophized forms **d'** and **l'** are used in front of words beginning with a vowel.

The form **de** is the true indefinite form for plural; **unes**, **unas** rather mean **some**, **a few**. For example:

- **Fau de còcas.** I am cooking cakes.
Fau unas còcas. I am cooking a few cakes.

Dialect variations

Gascon has slightly different forms for the indefinite articles:

- **un, ua** [y^h], **ø, ø**.

The forms of the definite articles are more diversified:

- In the area between Toulouse, Foix e Carcassonne, the masculine forms are **le, les**. These should not be regarded as French influences, since they occur in documents previous to the French presence in this area. They should rather be seen as the evolution of Latin demonstrative **ille** => **le**, whereas the evolution has been **illum** => **lo** elsewhere.
- In some Pyreneans valleys (Coseran, Comenges and Bigorre), the forms are quite different:
eth, era; eths, eras.
- In the northern areas, **la, las** may be sounded [l^h, l^hs], along with the general trend to turn non-stressed [a] into [ə] in this area.

Possessive Adjectives (*Adjectius Possesius*)

Person		One owner		Many owners	
		singular	plural	singular	plural
1 st	masculine	mon		nòstre	nòstres
	feminine		mas	nòstra	nòstras
2 nd	masculine	ton	tos	vòstre	vòstres
	feminine	ta	tas	vòstra	vòstras
3 rd	masculine	son	sos	lor	lors
	feminine	sa	sas		

Dialect variations

Possessives in Maritime:

- moun (ma, mèi)
- toun (ta, tèi)
- soun (sa, sèi)
- noueste (nouesto, nouesti)
- voueste (vouesto, vouesti)
- soun (sa, sèi)

Possessives in Rhodanian:

- moun (ma, mi)
- toun (ta, ti)
- soun (sa, si)
- noste (nosto, nosti)
- voste (vosto, vosti)
- soun (sa, si)

Demonstrative Adjectives (*Adjectius Demonstratius*)

		Short Distance	Indeterminate distance	Long distance
Sg.	m	Aiceste / Aqueste	--	Aquel
	f	Aicesta / Aquesta	--	Aquela
	n	Eiçò / Aiçò	Ço	Aquò (Aco) / Ailò
Pl.	m	Aicestes / Aquestes	--	Aqueles
	f	Aicestas / Aquestas	--	Aquelas
	n	=Sg.	=Sg.	=Sg.

The following variations also occur in the speech.

- aquest (aquesto, aquésti);

- aquéu (aquelo, aquélei / aquéli).

Interrogative Adjectives (*Adjectius Interrogatius*)

Variable				Invariable
Singular		Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
quant? how much?	quanta?	quants?	quantas?	qui? que? qual? quin? who? what?
qual? quala? what? which ?		quales? qualas?		

Exclamatives

Qual, quin, quant what a, what, can be either adjectives or pronouns, and agree with number and gender:

- quant (polít) animal! what a (beautiful) animal!
quantas nécias! what foolish women!

Que (de) ... so much ..., so many ... !

- que de mond! so many people!
que d'aiga! so much water!

Indefinite Adjectives (*Adjectius Indefinitis*)

Variable				Invariable
Singular		Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
autre other	autra	autres	autras	un pauc de a little
un one	una	unes some, few	unas	gaire few, little
cadun, every one, each one	caduna	--	--	pro enough
mantun several	mantuna	mantuns	mantunas	fôrça, plan (de) many, much
qualque (quauque) some, a few		qualques (quauques)		cada every, each
tant (tan) as much	tanta	tant, tantes	tant, tantas	
tot all, the whole...	tota	totes every	totas	

Negative Adjectives (*Adjectius Negatius*)

Variable				Invariable
Singular		Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
degun nobody	deguna	--	--	cap (de), ges (de) no, none

Pronouns (*Pronoms*)

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns (*Pronoms Personals e Reflexius*)

Num- ber	Person		Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object	
					without preposition	with preposition
Sg.	1 st	<i>mf</i>	ièu I	me (m') me	me to me	a ièu to me
	2 nd	<i>mf</i>	tu you	te (t') you	te to you	a tu to you
	3 rd	<i>m</i>	el he	lo (l') him	li / to him, to her	a el to him
		<i>f</i>	ela she	la (l') her		a ela to her
		<i>n</i>	el it	o it		a el to it
		<i>reflex.</i>	--	se him/her/itself	se to him/her/itself	a el to him/herself
Pl.	1 st	<i>m</i>	nosautres / nos we	nos us	nos to us	a nosautres (as) to us
		<i>f</i>	nosautras / nos we			
	2 nd	<i>m</i>	vosautres / vos you	vos you	vos to you	a vosautres (as) to you
		<i>f</i>	vosautras / vos you			
	3 rd	<i>m</i>	eles they	los them	li / lor to them	a eles to them
		<i>f</i>	elas they	las them		a elas to them
		<i>reflex.</i>	--	se themselves	se themselves	a se to themselves

Note: **nos** and **vos**, 1st and second person plural subject forms, are polite forms only.

Possessive Pronouns (*Pronoms Possessius*)

		<i>One owner</i>		<i>Many owners</i>	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	<i>m</i>	lo mieu	los mieus	lo nòstre	los nòstres
	<i>f</i>	la miá / mieuna	las miás / mieunas	la nòstra	las nòstras
	<i>n</i>	çò mieu	--	çò nòstre	--
2nd person	<i>m</i>	lo tieu	los tieus	lo vòstre	los vòstres
	<i>f</i>	la tiá / tieuna	las tiás / tieunas	la vòstra	las vòstras
	<i>n</i>	çò tieu	--	çò vòstre	--
3rd person	<i>m</i>	lo sieu	los sieus	lo lor, lo sieu	los lors, los sieus
	<i>f</i>	la siá / sieuna	las siás / sieunas	la lor, la sieuna	las lors, las sieunas
	<i>n</i>	çò sieu	--	çò lor / çò sieu	--

These forms can also be adjectives, for insistance: **lo mieu** **paire** **my father**.

Demonstrative Pronouns (*Pronoms Demonstratius*)

Variable				Invariable
----------	--	--	--	--

aiceste <i>this</i>	aicesta	aicestes	aicestas	aiçò <i>this</i>
aqueste <i>this / that</i>	aquesta	aquestes	aquestas	
aquel <i>that</i>	aquela	aqueles	aquelas	
lo de... (1) <i>the one of...</i>	la de	los de	las de	
l'autre <i>the other</i>	l'autra	los autres	las otras	aquò <i>this, that</i> aquò <i>that</i>

§1. Aquel can es lo de mon paire. *That dog is my father's (that of my father): the definite article has retained its original demonstrative value.*

Relative Pronouns (*Pronoms Relatius*)

Variable				Invariable
Singular		Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
lo que (he)who	la que	los que	las que	que who , whom qui who, whom
lo qual (he)who	la quala	los quales	las qualas	
dont, que whose	dont, que	dont, que	dont, que	

Interrogative Pronouns (*Pronoms Interrogatius*)

Variable				Invariable
Singular		Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	

qui, qual ? who?		qui, qual ?		que? who? what?
(de) qué? what?		(de) qué?		
quant? how much / many?	quanta?	quantes?	quantas?	

Indefinite Pronouns (*Pronoms Indefinits*)

Variable				Invariable
Singular		Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
qualqu'un (quauqu'un) somebody	qualqu'una (quauqu'una)	qualques uns (quauques uns) some, few	qualques unas (quauques unas)	ò m someone quicòm something
tot all	tota	totes	totas	
tant as much	tanta	tantes	tantas	
un (some)one, everyone	una	unes	unas	
cadun (some)one, everyone	caduna	--	--	
qual que siá whoever		qual que sián		
que que siá whatever		que que sián		

Negative Pronouns (*Pronoms Negatius*)

Invariable	
Persons	Things
degun <i>nobody</i>	res <i>nothing</i>

Pronominal adverbs

Occitan uses the adverbs **en** and **i** in pronominal functions. This phenomenon occurs in many other contemporary Romance languages.

NOTE: In Occitan grammars **en** and **i** are usually referred *adverbial pronouns*.

The pronominal adverb **en**

It has four distinct forms:

- *full*: **ne**
- *reduced*: 'n
- *reinforced*: **en**
- *elided (before vowels or h-)*: n'.

The pronominal adverb **en** has two main functions:

- replacing direct object of a verb (the direct object must not be preceded by a determiner):
As comprat de lach? *Have you bought milk?*
N'as comprat? *Have you bought (of) it [milk]?*
- replacing a phrase introduced by the preposition *de*:
Ara que és morta, òm parla ben **de la Carme**. *Since she's dead, everyone speaks well about Carmen.*
Ara que ess morta, òm **ne** parla ben. *Since she's dead, everyone speaks well [about her].*

The pronominal adverb **i**

The pronominal adverb **i** (from the Latin **ibi** *here*) is a location adverb:

- I vau. *I go there.*

In the spoken language, it can replace the pronoun **li**:

- O **li** dirai. *I'll tell it to him.* => O **i** dirai.

Idiomatic uses

The pronominal adverbs **en** and **i** may occur also in many idiomatic expressions:

- **Me'n** vau. *I'm leaving.*

- I a un dròlle aquí. [There is a boy here.](#)

Numerals(*Numerals*)

Numerals (Arabic)	Cardinal	Ordinal	Multiplicative (1)	Fractions (2)
1	un, una	primièr, primièra	simple	--
2	dos,doas	segond, a	doble	mitat
3	tres	tèrç, a (tresen, a)	triple	tèrç
4	quatre	quart, a (quatren, a)	quadruple	quart
5	cinc	quint, a (cinquen, a)	quintuple	cinquen
6	sièis	seisen, a	sextuple	seisen
7	sèt	seten, a	septuple	seten
8	uèch (uéit, uòch)	ochen, a (oiten, a)	octuple	ochen
9	nòu	noven, a	nonuple	noven
10	dètz	desen, a	decuple	desen
11	onze	onzen, a		
12	dotze	dotzen, a <i>etc.</i>		
13	tretze			
14	quatorze			
15	quinze			
16	setze			
17	dètz-e-sèt			
18	dètz-e-uèch			
19	dètz-e-nòu	detz-e-noven, a		
20	vint	vinten, a <i>etc.</i>		vinten
21	vint-e un			vint-e-unen
30	trenta			trenten <i>etc.</i>
31	trenta un			
40	quaranta			
50	cinquanta			
60	seissanta			
70	setanta			
80	ochanta, oitanten			
90	nonanta			
100	cent	centen, a	centuple	centen <i>etc.</i>
101	cent un			
200	dos cents			
300	tres cents			

400	quatre cents			
500	cinc cents			
600	sièis cents			
700	sèt cents			
800	uèch cents			
900	nòu cents			
1000	mila, mil	milèn		
10 000	dètz mila			
100 000	cent mila			
1 000 000	un milion	milionen		
1 000 000 000	un miliard	miliarden		

Verb (Verb)

The Occitan verbs fall in three conjugational pattern discerned by the endings of the present infinitive.

I conjugation: -ar	II conjugation: -ir	III conjugation: -re, , -er, -r
amar to love comprar to buy hablar to speak passar to go, pass	dormir to sleep sentir to hear pedir to ask finir to finish	batre to beat tèner to hold far (faire) to do, make dever (deure) must

There is a wide variety of compound tenses. The one most used is the present perfect, constructed with the auxiliaries [èstre \(èsser\)](#) or [aver](#) and the past participle. As a general rule, transitive verbs have *aver* as an auxiliary verb, whereas intransitive and pronominal verbs have *èstre*. Unlike French and

Catalan, *èstre* is its own auxilliary: **soi estat** versus French **j'ai été** and Catalan **he estat**.

Another particularity of Occitan conjugation is the use of surcompound tenses to indicate that an action was done **at least once in the past**, at an **indeterminate time**, yet which **left an impact in the mind** of the speaker:

- **Aquel òme, l'ai agut vist dins la carrièra.**
I happened to see him that man in the street. => I think I could recognize him.
- **D'estrucì, n'ai agut manjat.**
I've had the opportunity to eat ostrich-meat. => I know what it tastes like.

As in Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, and contrary to French, the subjunctive imperfect is still a living tense: it is widely and commonly used.

Auxiliary verbs

Aver

The verb **aver** to **have** has retained its semantic usage and is (with *èsser*) an auxiliary for constructing **compound tenses**, cf.:

- Ai acabat. *I have finished.*

It is also used in a fundamental construction **i aver** *there is, there are*, cf.:

- I a tres dròllas que nos agachan
There are three girls looking at us.
- Se venon pas, ii aurà (de) problèmas.
If they don't show up, there will be problems.

Téner (Tenir)

The verb **téner** to **hold** may be used as an auxiliary in the periphrastic construction **téner de + past participle** with the meaning of continuity, cf.:

- Ten sas fenèstras de barradas. *He keeps his windows shut.*

Èsser (Être)

The verb **èsser** to be has various functions:

- it links a noun or noun group to a predicative, i.e., a word group indicating a quality, state or condition, cf.:
 - Aquestes persècs **son** los melhors que ai manjat.
*These peaches **are** the best ones I have eaten.*
- it is used as an auxiliary for constructing the **compound tenses** of the intransitive verbs, cf.:
 - Soi anat** a Marsilha.
*I **have gone** to Marseilles.*
- it forms the passive voice of the transitive verbs, cf.:
 - El rei **es aimat** per son pòble.
*The king **is loved** by his people.*
- it is used in the periphrastic construction **èsser per + infinitive**, which indicates an action in the future, cf.:
 - Es pas per morir.
*He **is not going to die**.*
- it is used also in the construction **èsser a + infinitive** to denote an action in progress, cf.:
 - Èra a se passejar.
*He (she) **was taking** a walk.*

Aver

- Meaning:** to have.
- Origin:** L. habeo, habui, habitus, habêre (2) to have.
- Cognate verbs:** Cat. **haver** to have, F. **avoir** to have, It. **avere** to have, Port. **haver** to have, Sp. **haber** to have, Ven. **aver** to have.

Present Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
ai as a avem avètz an	aviái aviás aviá aviam aviatz avián	aguèri aguères aguèt aguèrem aguèretz aguèron
Future Indicative	Imperfect Conditional	Present Imperative
aurai auràs aura aurem auretz auràn	auriái auriás auriá auriam auriatz aurián	-- aja -- ajam ajatz --

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Past Passive Participle
aja	aguèsse	agut, aguda
ajas	aguèsses	
aja	aguèsse	Present Active Participle
ajam	aguèssèm	
ajatz	aguèssetz	
ajan	aguèsson	avent

Tener (Tenir)

- **Meaning:** to hold.
- **Origin:** *L.* teneo, tenui, tentus, tenêre (2) to hold, have.
- **Cognate verbs:** *Cat.* [tenir](#) to hold, *F.* [tenir](#) to hold, *It.* tenere to hold, *Port.* [ter](#) to have, possess, *Sp.* [tener](#) to have, possess, *Ven.* [tegner](#) to hold, to resist.

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
teni tenes ten tenèm tenètz tenon	tendrai tendràs tendrà tendrem tendretz tendran	teniái teniás teniá teniam teniatz tenián	tenguèri tenguères tenguèt tenguèrem tenguèretz tenguèron
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que tenga que tengas que tenga que tenguem que tenguetz que tengan	que tenguèssi que tenguèsses que tenguèsse que tenguèssem que tenguèssetz que tenguèsson	-- ten! (tengas pas!) -- tenguem! tenguetz! --	tenent Past Participle tengut, tenguda

Èsser (Èstre)

- **Meaning:** to be.
- **Origin:** *VL.* *essere* from *L.* sum, fui, futurus, esse (3) to be. [See the conjugation of the verb.](#)
- **Cognate verbs:** *Cat.* [èsser \(ser\)](#) to be, *F.* [être](#) to be, *It.* [essere](#) to be, *Port.* [ser](#) to be, *Sp.* [ser](#) to be, *Ven.* [èser](#) to be.

Present Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
soi ès (sès) es sèm sèt看 son	èri èras èra èrem èretz èran	foguèri foguères foguèt foguèrem foguèretz foguèron
Future Indicative	Imperfect Conditional	Present Imperative
serai seràs serà serem seretz seràn	seriái seriás seriá seriam seriatz serián	-- siá -- siam siaz --
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Past Passive Participle
siá siás siá siam siaz sián	foguèsse foguèsses foguèsse foguèsssem foguèssetz foguèsson	estat, estada
		Present Active Participle
		essent

Verbal Tenses in Occitan

Simple tenses (*Tempses simples*)

Compound tenses (*Tempses compausats*)

Non-Finite Verbal Forms

Non-Finite Verbal Forms

- [Present Infinitive \(*Present de Infinitiu*\)](#)
- [Present Active Participle \(*Participi Present*\)](#)
- [The Gerund \(*Gerondu*\)](#)
- [Past Passive Participle \(*Participi passat*\)](#)

- [Compound Infinitive \(*Infinitiu Compausat*\)](#)
- [Compound Gerund \(*Gerondu Compausat*\)](#)

Finite Verbal Forms

- [Present Indicative \(Present de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Future Indicative \(Futur de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Imperfect Indicative \(Imperfach de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Past Simple Indicative \(Preterit de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Present Subjunctive \(Present de Subjonctiu\)](#)
- [Imperfect Subjunctive \(Imperfach de Subjonctiu\)](#)
- [Imperfect Conditional \(Condicional Present\)](#)
- [Present Imperative \(Present de Imperatiu\)](#)

Finite Verbal Forms

- [Present Perfect Ind. \(Passat Compusat de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Future in the Past Ind \(Futur Anterior de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Pluperfect Indicative \(Plus que Perfach de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Past Perfect Ind. \(Preterit Compusat de Indicatiu\)](#)
- [Perfect Subjunctive \(Passat de Subjonctiu\)](#)
- [Pluperfect Subjunctive \(Plus que Perfach de Subjonctiu\)](#)
- [Perfect Conditional \(Condicional Passat\)](#)

Simple Tenses (*Tempes Simples*)

Non-Finite Verbal Form (*Formas Impersonalas*)

	I group	II group		III group
		with suffix	w/o suffix	
The Present Infinitive	am ar to love	dorm ir to sleep	sent ir to feel	bat e to beat
The Present Active Participle	am ant loving	dorm int sleeping	sent ent feeling	bat ent beating
The Gerund (Gerondiu)				
The Past Passive Participle	am at loved	dorm it slept	sent it felt	bat ut beaten

Finite Verbal Forms (*Formas Personales*)

Present Indicative (*Present de Indicatiu*)

		I group	II group		III group
			with suffix	w/o suffix	
Sg.	1.	ami	dormissi	senti	bati
	2.	amas	dormisses	sent es	bates
	3.	ama	dormís	sent	bat
Pl.	1.	amam	dormissèm	sentèm	batèm
	2.	amat z	dormissèt z	sentèt z	batèt z
	3.	aman	dormisson	senton	baton

Future Indicative (*Futur de Indicatiu*)

		I group	II group		III group
			with suffix	w/o suffix	
Sg.	1.	amarai	dormirai	sentirai	batrai
	2.	amaràs	dormiràs	sentiràs	batràs
	3.	amarà	dormirà	sentirà	batrà
Pl.	1.	amar em	dormire m	sentire m	batre m
	2.	amar etz	dormiret z	sentiret z	batret z
	3.	amaràn	dormirà n	sentirà n	batrà n

Imperfect Indicative (*Imperfach de Indicatiu*)

		I group	II group		III group
			with suffix	w/o suffix	
Sg.	1.	amavi	dormissiái	sentiái	batiái
	2.	amavas	dormissiás	sentiás	batiás
	3.	amava	dormissiá	sentiá	batiá
Pl.	1.	amà vem	dormissiam	sentiam	batiam
	2.	amà vetz	dormissiat z	sentiat z	batiat z
	3.	amavan	dormissián	sentián	batian

Past Simple Indicative (*Preterit de Indicativu*)

		<i>I group</i>	<i>II group</i>		<i>III group</i>
			<i>with suffix</i>	<i>w/o suffix</i>	
Sg.	1.	amèri	dormiguèri	sentiguèri	batèri
	2.	amères	dormiguères	sentiguères	batères
	3.	amèt	dormiguèt	sentiguèt	batèt
Pl.	1.	amèrem	dormiguèrem	sentiguèrem	batèrem
	2.	amèretz	dormiguèretz	sentiguèretz	batèretz
	3.	amèron	dormiguèron	sentiguèron	batèron

Present Subjunctive (*Present de Subjonctiu*)

		<i>I group</i>	<i>II group</i>		<i>III group</i>
			<i>with suffix</i>	<i>w/o suffix</i>	
Sg.	1.	(que) ame	(que) dormisca	(que) senta	(que) bata
	2.	(que) ames	(que) dormiscas	(que) sentas	(que) batas
	3.	(que) ame	(que) dormisca	(que) senta	(que) bata
Pl.	1.	(que) amem	(que) dormiscam	(que) sentam	(que) batam
	2.	(que) ametz	(que) dormiscatz	(que) sentatz	(que) batatz
	3.	(que) amen	(que) dormiscan	(que) sentan	(que) batan

Imperfect Subjunctive (*Imperfach de Subjonctiu*)

		<i>I group</i>	<i>II group</i>		<i>III group</i>
			<i>with suffix</i>	<i>w/o suffix</i>	
Sg.	1.	(que) amèsse	(que) dormiguèsse	(que) sentiguèsse	(que) batèsse
	2.	(que) amèsses	(que) dormiguèsses	(que) sentiguèsses	(que) batèsses
	3.	(que) amèsse	(que) dormiguèsse	(que) sentiguèsse	(que) batèsse
Pl.	1.	(que) amèssem	(que) dormiguèssem	(que) sentiguèssem	(que) batèssem
	2.	(que) amèssetz	(que) dormiguèssetz	(que) sentiguèssetz	(que) batèssetz
	3.	(que) amèsson	(que) dormiguèsson	(que) sentiguèsson	(que) batèsson

Imperfect Conditional (*Condicional Present*)

		<i>I group</i>	<i>II group</i>		<i>III group</i>
			<i>with suffix</i>	<i>w/o suffix</i>	
Sg.	1.	amariái	dormiriái	sentiriái	batriái
	2.	amariás	dormiriás	sentiriás	batriás
	3.	amariá	dormiriá	sentiriá	batriá
Pl.	1.	amariam	dormiriam	sentiriam	batriam
	2.	amariatz	dormiriamtz	sentiriamtz	batriatz
	3.	amarián	dormirián	sentirián	batrián

Present Imperative (*Present de Imperatiu*)

		I group	II group		III group
			with suffix	w/o suffix	
Sg.	1.	--	--	--	--
	2.	ama	dormís	sent	bat
	3.	--	--	--	--
Pl.	1.	amem	dormiscam	sentiam	batam
	2.	amatz	dormissètz	sentètz	batètz
	3.	--	--	--	--

Compound Tenses (*Tempses Compausats*)

The compound tenses are formed with the auxiliary [aver](#) and the past passive participle; the participle remains invariable.

A few intransitive verbs (as **anar**, **morir**, **nàisser**, **venir** etc.) are conjugated with [èsser](#) (*èstre*), like in French and Italian; the participle in this case do agree with the subject in gender and number.

The [reflexive verbs](#), however, are conjugated in the compound tenses with *aver*.

List of the Compound Tenses			Amar	Anar
Non-Finite Verbal Forms				
Compound Infinitive (<i>Infinitiu Compausat</i>)			aver amat	èsser anat
Compound Gerund (<i>Gerondu Compausat</i>)			avent amat	èssent anat
Finite Verbal Forms				
Past Compound Indicative (<i>Passat Compausat de Indicatiu</i>)	Sg.	1.	ai amat	soi anat
		2.	as amat	ès (sès) anat
		3.	a amat	es anat
	Pl.	1.	avem amat	sèm anats
		2.	avèt看 amat	sèt看 anats
		3.	an amat	son anats
Future in the Past Indicative (<i>Futur Anterior de Indicatiu</i>)	Sg.	1.	aurai amat	serai anat
		2.	auràs amat	seràs anat
		3.	aura amat	serà anat
	Pl.	1.	aurem amat	serem anats
		2.	auretz amat	seretz anats
		3.	auràn amat	seràn anats

Pluperfect Indicative (<i>Plus que Perfach de Indicatiu</i>)	Sg.	1.	aviái amat	èri anat
		2.	aviás amat	èras anat
		3.	aviá amat	èra anat
	Pl.	1.	aviam amat	èrem anats
		2.	aviatz amat	èretz anats
		3.	avián amat	èran anats
Past Perfect Indicative (<i>Preterit Compausat de Indicatiu</i>)	Sg.	1.	aguèri amat	foguèri anat
		2.	aguères amat	foguères anat
		3.	aguèt amat	foguèt anat
	Pl.	1.	aguèrem amat	foguèrem anats
		2.	aguèretz amat	foguèretz anats
		3.	aguèron amat	foguèron anats
Perfect Subjunctive (<i>Passat de Subjonctiu</i>)	Sg.	1.	que aja amat	que siá anat
		2.	que ajas amat	que siás anat
		3.	que aja amat	que siá anat
	Pl.	1.	que ajam amat	que siam anats
		2.	que ajatz amat	que siatz anats
		3.	que ajan amat	que sián anats
Pluperfect Subjunctive (<i>Plus que Perfach de Subjonctiu</i>)	Sg.	1.	que aguèsse amat	que foguèsse anat
		2.	que aguèsses amat	que foguèsses anat
		3.	que aguèsse amat	que foguèsse anat
	Pl.	1.	que aguèsssem amat	que foguèsssem anats
		2.	que aguèssetz amat	que foguèssetz anats
		3.	que aguèsson amat	que foguèsson anats
Perfect Conditional (<i>Condicional Passat</i>)	Sg.	1.	auriái amat	seriái anat
		2.	auriás amat	seriás anat
		3.	auriá amat	seriá anat
	Pl.	1.	auriam amat	seriam anats
		2.	auriatz amat	seriatz anats
		3.	aurián amat	serián anats

Reflexive Verb

Note that the reflexive verbs are normally conjugated in the compound tenses with the auxiliary [aver](#).

Verb beginning with consonant

Simple tense	Compound tense	Imperative

se levar to get up

Simple tense	Compound tense	Imperative
me lèvi		--
te lèvas		lèva-te
se lèva		--
nos levam		levem-nos
vos levatz		levatz-vos
se levan		--

Infinitive	Gerund	Past Participle	Infinitive	Gerund	Past Participle
			se levar		

The reflexive forms are: **me, te, se, nos, vos, se**. In front of a vowel they become **m', t', s', nos, vos, s'**.

Irregular Verbs

Anar

- **Meaning:** [to go](#).
- **Origin:** *unknown, maybe ad + nadar to swim towards*.
- **Cognate verbs:** *Ast. andar to go, Cat. [anar](#) to go, It. andare to go, Port. andar to go, Sp. [andar](#) to go, Ven. [ndar \(nar\)](#) to go.*

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Present Imperative
vau vas va anam anatz van	anarai anaràs anarà anarem anaretz anaran	que ane que anes que ane que anem que anetz que anen	-- vai! que ane! anem! anetz! que anen!

Venir

- **Meaning:** [to come](#).
- **Origin:** *L. venio, vëni, ventum, venîre (4) to come*.
- **Cognate verbs:** *Cat. [venir](#) to come, F. [venir](#) to come, It. venire to come, Port. [vir](#) to come, Sp. [venir](#) to come, Ven. [vegner](#) to come, to become.*

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
veni venes ven venèm venètz venon	vendrai vendràs vendra vendrem vendretz vendran	veniái veniáis veniá veniam veniatz venián	venguèri venguères venguèt venguèrem venguèretz venguèron

Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que venga que vengas que vinga que vengam que vengatz que vengan	que venguèssi que venguèsses que venguèsse que venguèssem que venguèssetz que venguesson	-- vèni! (vengas pas!) -- vengam! vengatz! vingan!	venent Past Participle vengut, venguda ...

Caler [ka'le]

- **Meaning:** *it is necessary that.*
- **Origin:** *L. caleo, calui, calitus, calere (3) to be warm.*
- **Cognate verbs:** *Cat. [caldre](#) it is necessary that, Sp. caldear to enliven.*

Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative	Past Simple Indicative
-- cal	-- calrà	-- calià	-- calguèt
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
-- que calga	-- que calguèsse	--	calent ...
--	--	--	Past Participle
--	--	--	calgut ...

Faire (Far)

- **Meaning:** *to do, make.*
- **Origin:** *L. facio, fêci, factus, facere (3) to do, make.*
- **Cognate verbs:** *Cat. [far](#) to do, make, F. [faire](#) to do, make, It. fare to do, make, Port. [fazer](#) to do, make, Sp. [hacer](#) to do, make, Ven. [far](#) to do.*

Present	Future	Imperfect	Past Simple
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indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative
fau fas fa fasèm fasètz fan	farai faràs farà farem faretz faran	fasiái fasiás fasiá fasiam fasiatz fasián	faguèri faguères faguèt faguèrem faguéretz faguèron
Present Subjunctive	Imperfect Subjunctive	Present Imperative	Gerund
que faga que fagas que faga que fagam que fagatz que fagan	que faguèssi que faguèsses que faguèsse que faguèssèm que faguèssètz que faguèssen	-- fai! (fagas pas!) fagam! fagatz! -- --	fasant Past Participle fach, facha (fait, feita)

Present Forms of Other Important Verbs

anar <i>to go</i>	aver <i>to have</i>	beure <i>to drink</i>	caçar <i>to hunt</i>	caler <i>to be necessary</i>	conéisser <i>to know</i>	creire <i>to believe</i>
vau	ai	bevi	caci	--	coneissi	cresi
vas	as	beves	caças	--	coneisses	creses
va	a	beu	caça	cal	coneis	crei
anam	avèm	bevèm	caçam	--	coneissèm	cresèm
anatz	avètz	bevètz	caçatz	--	coneissètz	cresètz
van	an	bevon	caçan	--	coneisson	creson

deure <i>must</i>	dire <i>to say</i>	escriure <i>to write</i>	èstre <i>to be</i>	far <i>to do</i>	metre <i>to put</i>	nàisser <i>to be born</i>
devi	disi	escrivi	soi	fau	meti	naissi
deves	dises	escribes	sès, Ès	fas	metes	naisses
deu	ditz	escriu	ss	fa	met	nais
devetz	disetz	escrivèm	sèm	fasèm	metèm	naissèm
devèm	disèm	escrivètz	sètz	fasètz	metètz	naissètz
devon	dison	escrivon	son	fan	meton	naisson

paréisser <i>to appear</i>	ploure <i>to rain</i>	poder <i>to be able</i>	prene <i>to take</i>	recebre <i>to receive</i>	respondre <i>to answer</i>	saber <i>to know</i>
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------

		<i>to</i>				
pareissi	--	pòdi	preni	recebi	respondi	sabi
pareisses	--	pòdes, pòs	prenes	recebes	respondes	sabes
pareis	plou	pòt	prend	recep	respond	sap
pareissèm	--	podèm	prenèt看	recebèm	respondèm	sabet看
pareissèt看	--	podèt看	prenèm	recebèt看	respondèt看	sabèm
pareisson	--	pòdon	prenon	recebon	respondon	sabon

téner <i>to hold</i>	valer <i>to be worth</i>	veire <i>to see</i>	vendre <i>to sell</i>	venir <i>to come</i>	viure <i>to live</i>	voler <i>to want</i>
teni	vali	vesi	vendi	veni	vivi	vòli
tenes	vales	veses	vendes	venes	vives	vòls
ten	val	vei	vend	ven	viu	vòl
tenèm	valèm	vesèm	vendèm	venèm	vivetz	volèt看
tenèt看	valèt看	vesèt看	vendèt看	venèt看	vivem	vòlem
tenon	valon	veson	vendon	venon	vivon	volon

Negation

The basic negation is **pas**, which follows the verb. Its translation is **not** (yes is said **òc** and no is said **non**).

- Parli pas. *lit.* I speak-not. = I don't speak
- An pas parlat. *lit.* (They) have not spoken. = They haven't spoken.

Pas may be combined with other negative words:

- I vesi pas **res**. *lit.* I-see-not-nothing. = I don't see anything.
- Lo tròbi pas **enluòc**. *lit.* Him-find-not-nowhere. = I don't find him anywhere.
- Sortís pas **jamai**. *lit.* Goes out-not-never. = He never goes out.
- **Degun** es pas vengut. *lit.* Nobody-is-not-come. = Nobody came.

Prepositions (*Preposicions*)

a to, toward	davant before, in the presence of	jos below, beneath, under
abans before, in the presence of	de of; from; about	per for, to, in order to
a cò de + possessive at, to	dejós below, beneath, under	segon according to
al lòc de instead of	despuèi from, since	sens without
amb with	detràs behind, after	sobre over, above; about
après after, afterwards	dèus towards	sota below, under, beneath
cap towards	dins in, inside, within	sus over, above; about
contra against; in exchange for	en cò de + possessive at, to	tras behind, after
	entre between	vèrs towards
	fins till, until	...
darrièr behind		
daus towards		

The prepositions **a**, **de**, **jos**, **per**, **sus**, have contracted forms with the masculine [definite article](#) **el**: **al**, **del**, **jol**, **pel**, **sul**.

Conjunctions

Coordination	Subordination	Cause
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• adonc• car• dounc• e• ni• mai• o• pamens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• dou tèms que• enterin que• quand• quouro• tre que	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• per ço que• perquè• que
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• que		

Selected List of Function words

Occitan	English	French	Spanish
A costat de	Near	A côté de	Al lado de
A mon vejaire	In my opinion	A mon avis	A mi parecer
A pro pena	Not easily	Non sans peine	Difícilmente
Aladonc	So, then	Alors	Entonces
Alara	So, then	Alors	Entonces
Alavetz	So, then	Alors	Entonces
Amb, ambé, amé	With	Avec	Con
Atal	Thus, like this	Ainsi	Así
Baste que	Provided that	Pourvu que	Ojalá
Benlèu	Perhaps	Peut-être	Quizás
Cada	Each, every	Chaque	Cada
Cal	It's necessary	Il faut	Hace falta
Cap	No, not any	Aucun	Ninguno
Cap e tot	Totally	Tout à fait	Totalmente
Çaquela, pr'aquò	However	Pourtant, cependant	Sin embargo
Coma	As, like	Comme	Como
Coma cal	Properly	Comme il faut	Como hace falta
Cossn que sib	In any case, anyway	De toute façon	De toda manera
Cossí?	How?	Comment	¿Cómo?
D'arrèu	Following	A la suite	Después de
Darrièr	Behind	Derrière	Detrás
Davant	In front of	Devant	Delante
De contunh	Non-stop	Sans arrêt	Sin parar
De còps	Often	Souvent	A menudo
Dejós	Below	Dessous	Abajo
Demàn	Tomorrow	Demain	Mañana
Despuèi	Since	Depuis	Desde
Dessus	Above	Dessus	Encima
Dins	Into	Dans	Dentro
D'ora	Early	Tôt	Temprano
En çò de X	At X's home	Chez X	A casa de X
Encara	Again	Encore	Todavía, aún
Endacòm	Somewhere	Quelque part	En algún sitio
Endacòm mai	Besides	D'ailleurs	Por otra parte
Endacòm mai	Elsewhere	Ailleurs	En otro sitio
Entre tot	In the main	Dans l'ensemble	Globalmente

Espèra qu'esperaràs	By dint of waiting	A force d'attendre	A fuerza de esperar
Far a son sicap	To do as one pleases	Faire à sa guise	Hacer a su gusto
Fin finala	Finally	Finally	Finalmente
Fins a	As far as, till	Jusqu'à	Hasta
Gaireben	Almost, virtually	Presque	Casi
Ièr	Yesterday	Hier	Ayer
Jamai	Never	Jamais	Jamás, nunca
Jos	Under	Sous	Bajo
L'èime	The (good) sense	Le bon sens	El buen sentido
Lèu	Quick, soon	Vite, bientôt	Rápido, pronto
Lèu-lèu	Quickly	Bien vite	Rápidamente
Lo biais	The way	La manière, la façon	La manera
Lo mai	The most	Le plus	Lo más
Lo mens	The less, the least	Le moins	Lo menos
Luènh	Far	Loin	Lejos
M'agrada	I like	Cela me plaît	Me gusta
Mai que mai	Above all	Surtout	Sobretudo
Mai...que	More...than	Plus...que	Más...que
Marrit	Bad	Mauvais	Malo
Mas	But	Mais	Pero
Mas que	Provided that	Pourvu que	Ojalá
Mens...que	Less...than	Moins...que	Menos...que
Meteis, -ssa	Same	Même	Mismo, -a
Mièg, Mièja	Half	Demi	Medio, -a
Ne vòls aquí n'as!	More than you hoped	En veux-tu en voilà!	¡Más que esperabas!
Ni mai	Neither	Ni	Ni
Ni pauc ni pro	In no way	D'aucune façon	De ninguna manera
Ont?	Where?	Où?	¿Dónde?
Pas vertat?	Isn't it? (question tag)	N'est-ce-pas?	¿No es verdad?
Pasmens	However	Pourtant, cependant	Sin embargo
Per astre	Fortunately	Par chance	Por suerte
Per malastre	Unfortunately	Par malheur	Por desgracia
Per subrepés	Moreover	Par dessus le marché	Por añadidura

Perque	Since, because	Puisque, parce que	Porque, ya que
Perqué?	Why?	Pourquoi?	¿Por qué?
Plan	Well, very	Bien, très, beaucoup	Bien, mucho
Prèp	Near	Près	Cerca, próximo
Pro	Enough	Assez	Bastante
Puèi	Then	Puis	Entonces
Qualqu'un	Someone	Quelqu'un	Alguién
Quant?	How much/many?	Combien?	¿Cuánto?
Que no sai	I don't know how many	Je ne sais combien	No sé cuántos
Que te sabi?	I dunno!	Que sais-je?	¿Yo qué sé?
Qué?	What?	Quoi?	¿Qu??
Quicòm	Something	Quelque chose	Algo
Quicòm atal	Something like that	Qqch de ce genre	Algo as?
Rai	What does it matter	Peu importe	¡Qué importa!
Ren, res	Nothing	Rien	Nada
S'avisar	To be aware of sthg	Se rendre compte	Darse cuenta
Segur	Sure, certainly	Sûr, sûrement	Seguramente
Solide	Certainly	Sûrement	Seguramente
Sonque	Only	Seulement	Sólo
Sovent	Often	Souvent	A menudo
Sul pic	Immediately	Immédiatement	Al instante
Sus	On	Sur	Sobre
Tan	As	Aussi	Tanto
Tan...coma	As...as	Autant...que	Tanto...como
Tanben	Too	Aussi, également	También
Tanpauc	Neither, not either	Non plus	Tampoco
Tant val dire	One might as well say	Autant dire	Tanto vale decir
Totara	In a little while	Tout à l'heure	Luego, más tarde
Totjorn	Always	Toujours	Siempre
Tre que	As soon as	Dès que	En cuanto
Uèi	Today	Aujourd'hui	Hoy
Un pauc	A little, some	Un peu	Un poco
Un tròç de	A kind of (<i>pej.</i>)	Une espèce de (<i>péj.</i>)	Una especie de (<i>pej.</i>)

Glossary

encantat / encantada - enchanté(e)

occitan	français	English
bonjorn	bonjour	good morning/afternoon
bon ser	bonsoir	good evening
al reveire adieu-siatz	au-revoir adieu	see you goodbye
lo subrenom	le surnom	nickname
lo prenom	le prénom	first name
lo nom d'ostal	le nom de famille	last name, family name
Dòna	Madame	Miss
Sénher	Monsieur	Mister
Cossí vas ?	Comment vas-tu ?	How are you ?
Va plan	Ça va bien	I am fine
se te/vos plai	s'il te/vous plaît	please
mercé	merci	thanks
Soi occitan(a)	Je suis occitan(e)	I am Occitan
Compreni pas	Je ne comprends pas	I don't understand
desolat / desolada	désolé(e)	sorry

macarèl ! macanicha !	zut !	
miladieu !	mille Dieux !	
d'acòrdi	d'accord	I agree, OK
òc	oui	yes
non	non	no
tanben	aussi	also, as well
tanpauc	non plus	



l'ostal - la maison - house

occitan	français	English
la bastida	la villa de campagne	
lo jardin l'òrt	le jardin le (jardin) potager	garden vegetable garden
la chiminièra	la cheminée	chimney
lo teulat	le toit	roof
lo granièr	le grenier	attic
lo plafon	le plafond	ceiling
lo ponde lo sòl	le plancher le sol	floor
la cava	la cave	basement

lo mur, la paret	le mur, la paroi	wall
la terrassa	la terrasse	terrace
lo balcon	le balcon	balcony
la fenestra	la fenêtre	window
la cortina	le rideau	curtain
la pòrta	la porte	door
lo verroilh	le verrou, la serrure	lock
clau	clé, clef	key
lo corredor lo vestibul	le couloir le hall	corridor
l'escalièr	l'escalier	stairway
l'estatge	l'étage	storey
lo salon	la salle de séjour	living-room
la chiminièra	la cheminée	chimney
lo burèu	le bureau	desk
la bibliotèca	la bibliothèque	library
la lampa	la lampe	lamp
lo lum	la lumière	light
la ràdio	la radio	radio
la tèle, television	la télévision	television

l'ordenador	l'ordinateur	computer
la cambra	la chambre (à coucher)	bedroom
lo lièch	le lit	bed
la taula de nuèch	la table de nuit	bedside table
lo tapís	le tapis	carpet
la cosina	la cuisine	kitchen
lo mòble	le meuble	furniture
lo vaisselièr	le buffet	cupboard
la vaisseladoira	le lave-vaisselle	dish-washer
l'aguièr	l'évier	sink
lo refrigerador	le "frigo, frigidaire"	refrigerator
lo forn	le four	oven
la sala per manjar lo sopador	la salle à manger	dining-room
la taula	la table	table
la cadiera la grandcadièra, lo cadieral	la chaise le fauteuil	chair armchair
lo canapè	la canapé, divan	couch
la sala de banh	la salle de bain	bathroom
lo miralh	le miroir	mirror
la banhadoira	la baignoire	bathtub

la docha	la douche	shower
lo lavamans, lavabo	le lavabo	wash-basin
lo bidet	le bidet	bidet
lo comun, lo "cagador"	les toilettes	toilet, W.C.
la bugada	le linge	laundry
la bugadoira	le lave-linge	washing-machine
lo fèrre d'estirar	le fer à repasser	iron
l'escoba, la balaja	le balai	broom
l'esponga	l'éponge	sponge
lo bordilhièr	la poubelle	dustbin



lo transpòrt - transport

occitan	français	English
l'aeropòrt	l'aéroport	airport
l'avion	"	airplane
lo pòrt	le port	port, harbour, haven
lo batèl	le bateau	boat
la gara	la gare	train-station
lo tren	le train	train

lo pargatge	"parking"	car-park
la rota	la route	road
l'autopista	l'autoroute	motorway, highway
la gasolina	l'essence	gasoline
lo tregin	le camion	truck, lorry, van
la gara rotiera l'estacion de bus	la gare routière la station de bus	bus-station
l'autobús, lo bus l'autocarri, lo carri	l'autobus, le bus l'autocar, le car	bus
la veitura	la voiture	car
las ròdas	les roues	wheels
la mòto	la moto	motorcycle
la bicicleta, lo vèlo	la bicyclette, le vélo	bicycle, "bike"
lo trepador	le trottoir	pavement, sidewalk



géographie - geography

occitan	français	English
aicí	ici	here
aquí	là	there
ailà	là-bas	there
amont	en haut	top

aval	en bas	bottom
sus / subre	sur	on
jós / sota	sous	under
dins	dans	in
fòra	hors	out
esquèrra	gauche	left
drecha	droite	right
darrièr, detràs	derrière	behind
davant	devant	in front of
al mitan, al centre	au milieu de, entre	between, at center
a costat de	à côté de	besides



montagnes des Pyrénées

nature

occitan	français	English
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lo campèstre	la campagne	countryside
la tèrra	la terre, le sol	earth, soil
la flor	la fleur	flower
la ròsa	la rose	rose
l'arbre	"	tree
la selva	la forêt	forest
lo pargue	le parc	park
lo fuòc	le feu	fire
lo volcan	le volcan	volcano
la montanha	la montagne	mountain
la valièra	la vallée	valley
lo pont	le pont	bridge
lo lac	le lac	lake
lo riu	la rivière le fleuve	river
la mar	la mer	sea
la plaja	la plage	beach
l'arena, lo sable	le sable	sand





lo formatge

le fromage : cheese

la mangisca la nourriture - food

occitan	français	English
lo repais	le repas	meal
lo dejunar	le petit-déjeuner	breakfast
lo dinnar	le déjeuner	lunch
lo sopar	le souper, dîner	dinner
la sopa	la soupe	soup
bon apetés !	bon appétit !	good appetite !



occitan	français	English
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l'escudèla, la sieta	l'assiette	plate
lo culhièr	la cuillère	spoon
la forqueta	la fourchette	fork
lo cotèl	le couteau	knife
la botelha	la bouteille	bottle
la garrafa	la carafe	decanter
lo gòt, veire	le verre	glass
la tassa	la tasse	cup
la toalha	la nappe	tablecloth
lo toalhon	la serviette (de table)	napkin

la bevenda - la boisson - drink

occitan	français	English
l'aiga (minerala / gasosa)	l'eau (minérale / gazeuse)	water
la cervesa, bièrra	la bière	beer
lo vin blanc / rosat / roge	le vin blanc / rose / rouge	white / red wine
l'alcòl	l'alcool	alcohol
l'armanhac	l'armagnac	Armagnac

lo conhac	le cognac	Cognac
lo pastís, la pastagà	le pastis	Pastis
lo chuc de frucha	le jus de fruit	fruit juice
l'iranjada	l'orangeade	orange juice
la limonada	la limonade	lemonade
lo tè	le thé	tea
la menta	la menthe	mint
lo chocolat	le chocolat	chocolate
lo cafè	le café	coffee
lo lach	le lait	milk
l'encop	yaourt	yoghurt
lo burre	le beurre	butter
lo formatge	le fromage	cheese
l'òli	l'huile	oil
lo vinagre	le vinaigre	vinegar
la mostarda	la moutarde	mustard
lo pebre lo pebrièr	le poivre la poivrière	pepper
la sal la saliera	le sel la salière	salt
l'uòu	l'œuf	egg

la moleta	l'omelette	omelet
lo fetge gras	le foie gras	"
lo bolh	le bouillon	broth
lo bolhabaissa	la bouillabaisse	"
la brandada de merluça	la brandade de morue le cabillaud	cod
lo caçolet	le cassoulet	"
lo ragost	le ragoût	"
la ratatolha	la ratatouille	"
lo pan	le pain	bread
l'entrepain	sandwich	sandwich

lo dessèt - dessert

occitan	français	English
la còca lo pastisson	le gâteau la pâtisserie	cake
lo clafotís	le clafoutis	apple-pie
la tarta	la tarte	tart
la tòsta	la tartine	toast

lo glacet	la crème glacée	ice-cream
lo sucre	le sucre	sugar
lo mèl	le miel	honey
la confitura	la confiture	jam



lo còrs - le corps - body

**se n'es mancat d'un pel !
il s'en est fallu d'un cheveu !**

occitan	français	English
lo pel	le poil, le cheveu	hair
la pèl	la peau	skin
cran	le crâne	skull
lo cap, la tèsta	la tête	head
lo front	le front	forehead
la cara	le visage	face
las aurelhas	les oreilles	ears
l'uèlh / los uèlhs	l'œil / les yeux	eye(s)
lo nas	le nez	nose
la mostacha	la moustache	m(o)ustache

la barba	la barbe	beard
la gauta	la joue	cheek
la labra	la lèvre	lip
la boca	la bouche	mouth
las dents	les dents	teeth
la lenga	la langue	tongue
lo menton	le menton	chin
còl	cou	neck
la garganta	la gorge	throat
lo còr	le cœur	heart
lo sang	le sang	blood
lo pitre	la poitrine	chest
lo sen, la popa	le sein	breast
lo ventre	le ventre	belly
l'estomac	"	stomach
lo "cuol"	le "cul" (les fesses)	"ass" (buttocks)
l'òs / los òsses	l'os / les os	bone(s)
l'esquina	le dos, "l'échine"	back, spine
lo braç / los braces	le / les bras	arm(s)
lo coide	le coude	elbow

ponh	le poing	fist
lo ponhet	le poignet	wrist
la man	la main	hand
lo det	le doigt	finger
l'ongla	l'ongle	nail
la camba	la jambe	leg
lo genolh	le genou	knee
la cavilha	la cheville	ankle
lo pè	le pied	foot
l'artelh	l'orteil	toe

occitan	français	English
lo mètge	le médecin, "docteur"	doctor
lo farmacian lo "potingaire"	le pharmacien	pharmacist
las potingas	les médicaments	medication





arcolan
arc-en-ciel
rainbow

las colors - les couleurs - colors

	occitan	français	English
	negre / negra	noir(e)	black
	marron	"	brown
	gris(a)	gris(e)	grey, gray
	blanc(a)	blanc / blanche	white
	jaune / jauna	jaune	yellow
	ròsa	rose	pink
	iranjat / iranjada	orange	"
	roge / roja	rouge	red
	violet(a)	violet / violette	purple
	blau / blava	bleu(e)	blue
	verd(a)	vert(e)	green





lo temps - le temps - time

occitan	français	English
Quina ora es ? Quant es d'ora ?	Quelle heure est-il ?	What time is it ?
l'ora	l'heure	hour
la minuta	la minute	minute
la segonda	la seconde	second
lo matin la matinada	le matin la matinée	morning
lo jorn la jornada	le jour la journée	day
lo miègjorn la mièja jornada	le midi la mi-journée	midday
lo tantòst la tantossada	l'après-midi	afternoon
lo vèspre la vesprada	la fin d'après-midi	afternoon
lo ser la serada	le soir la soirée	evening
la nuèch la nuechada	la nuit	night
mièjanuèch	minuit	midnight

ier	hier	yesterday
uèi	aujourd'hui	today
deman	demain	tomorrow
l'avenidor	l'avenir, le futur	future
la setmana	la semaine	week
la dimenjada	la fin de semaine	week-end
mes	le mois	month
lo trimèstre	le trimestre	quarter
la sason	la saison	season
l'an l'annada	l'an l'année	year
lo cap d'an	le premier de l'an	
l'anniversari	l'anniversaire	birthday
Nadal	Noël	Christmas
Pascas	Pâques	Pascha, Easter
las vacances	les vacances	holidays
lo sègle	siècle	century
lo calendrèr	calendrier	calendar

occitan	français	English
abans	avant	before
aprèp	après	after

pronoms - pronouns

occitan	français	English
ieu	je	I
tu	"	you
el ela	il elle	he she
nosautres nosautras	nous	we
vosautres vosautras	vous	you
eles elas	ils elles	they



la familha - la famille - family

occitan	français	English
los grands	les grand-parents	grandparents

lo grand, papet la grand, mameta	le grand-père la grand-mère	grandfather grandmother
los parents	les parents	parents
lo paire, papà la maire, mamà	le père, papa la mère, maman	father, dad mother, mom
lo marit la molhèr	l'époux, le mari l'épouse	husband wife
l'òme	l'homme	man
la femna	la femme	woman
lo jovent la joventa	le jeune homme la jeune femme	young man young woman
l'oncle	"	uncle
la tanta la tatà	la tante la tatie	aunt auntie
lo nebot la neboda	le neveu la nièce	nephew niece
lo cosin la cosina	le cousin la cousine	cousin
lo dròlle la dròlla	le garçon la fille	boy girl
lo filh la filha	le fils la fille (de)	son daughter
lo fraire	le frère	brother
la sòrre	la sœur	sister
l'enfant	"	child

lo nen / la nena nenet / neneta	le bébé	baby
l'amic l'amiga	l'ami l'amie	friend
lo vesin la vesina	le voisin la voisine	neighbour
las gents	les gens	people

la vila - la ville - city

occitan	français	English
lo vilatge	le village	village
lo baloard	le boulevard	boulevard
l'avenguda	l'avenue	avenue
la carrièra	la rue	street
lo centre-vila	le centre-ville	downtown
la plaça	la place	square
la Comuna	la Mairie	city/town Hall
la glèisa	l'église	church
l'escòla	l'école	school

l'institutor, lo mèstre d'escòla l'institutritz	l'instituteur, le maître d'école l'institutrice	teacher
l'escolìer	l'écolier	schoolboy
lo collègi	le collège	college
lo licèu	le lycée	lyceum
l'Universitat	l'Université	University
lo professor la professora	le / la professeur	professor
l'estudiant(a)	l'étudiant(e)	student
lo libre	le livre	book
l'ostalariá	l'hôtel	hotel
lo restaurant	le restaurant	restaurant
lo manjalèu	le restaurant-rapide	fast-food
café la beveta	le café, bar la buvette	coffee-house
lo sirvent la sirventa	le serveur la serveuse	waiter waitress
la botiga	la boutique le magasin	shop store
lo mercat	le marché	market
lo mercand la mercanda	le marchand la marchande	merchant

lo vendeire la vendeira	le vendeur la vendeuse	salesman saleswoman
la fornariá	la boulangerie	bakery
lo fornièr	le boulanger	baker
la pastissariá	la pâtisserie	pastry shop
lo pastissier	le pâtissier	
l'especiariá	l'épicerie	grocery shop
l'especièr	l'épicier	grocer
la peissonariá	la poissonnerie	fish-monger
lo perruquièr	le coiffeur	hair-dresser
lo musèu	musée	museum
lo teatre	le théâtre	theater
lo cine, cinèma	le cinéma	cinema
la banca	la banque	bank
lo banquièr	le banquier	banker
l'argent	"	money
l'èuro	l'euro	euro
lo chèc	le chèque	cheque, check
la carta bancària	la carte bancaire	credit card
la Polícia	la Police	Police

la Gendarmariá

la Gendarmerie

Gendarmery

La Pòsta - La Poste - Post

occitan	français	English
lo factor la factritz	le facteur la factrice	postman, mailman
la carta	la carte postale	postcard
la letra	la lettre	letter
l'envolopa	l'enveloppe	envelope
lo paquet, còlis	le paquet, colis	parcel
lo sagèl, timbre	le timbre (postal)	(postage) stamp
l'estilo	le stylo	pen
la pluma	le stylo-plume	fountain pen
lo boligraf	le stylo à bille	ballpoint pen
lo gredon	le crayon	pencil
lo fuèlh de papièr	la feuille de papier	sheet of paper
l'adreïça	l'adresse	address
lo corrièr	le courrier	mail
lo corric	le courriel	email
internet	"	"

l'ordenador	l'ordinateur	computer
lo telefon	le téléphone	phone
lo numèro	le numéro de téléphone	phone number
l'annuari	l'annuaire téléphonique	phone directory
l'apèl telefonic	l'appel téléphonique	phone call
Digatz !	Allô !	Hello !



lo clima - le climat - climate

occitan	français	English
la luna	la lune	moon
las estelas	les étoiles	stars
lo solelh	le soleil	sun
la lutz	la lumière	light
l'aire	l'air	air
lo cèl	le ciel	sky
las nívols	les nuages	clouds
la nèbla	le brouillard	fog
lo vent	le vent	wind
l'auratge	l'orage, la tempête	storm

lo tron	le tonnerre	thunder
lo lamp lo pericle	l'éclair la foudre	flash
l'arcolan	l'arc-en-ciel	rainbow
la pluèja	la pluie	rain
parapluèja	le parapluie	umbrella
lo gèl	le gel	freezing
la nèu	la neige	snow
la granissa	la grêle	hail

occitan	English	français
caud	hot, warm	chaud
freg	cold fresh	froid frais





montreur d'ours (Ariège)

l'animal - animal

occitan	français	English
lo gat / cat la gata / cata	le chat la chatte	cat
lo can / chin la canha / china	le chien la chienne	dog
l'ase	l'âne	ass, donkey
lo caval la cavala	le cheval la jument	horse mare
lo taure	taureau	bull
lo buòu	le bœuf	ox
la vaca	la vache	cow
lo vedèl	le veau	calf
lo moton	le mouton	sheep

l'anhèl	l'agneau	lamb
la cabra	la chèvre	she-goat
pòrc	porc, cochon	pig
lo conilh	le lapin	rabbit
l'aucèl	l'oiseau	bird
lo galinet la galineta	le coq la poule	rooster, cock hen
la mandra	la renarde	fox
lo lop	le loup	wolf
l'ors / orsa	l'ours / ourse	bear

occitan	français	English
lo peis	le poisson	fish
la trocha	la truite	trout
l'ustra	l'huitre	oyster
lo muscle	la moule	mould
l'aurelha de sant-Jacme	la coquille saint-Jacques	scallop shell





la frucha - fruit

occitan	français	English
la poma	la pomme	apple
la pera	la poire	pear
la persega	la pêche	peach
l'albricòt	l'abricot	apricot
l'irange	l'orange	orange
lo limon	le citron	lemon
l'uva	le raisin	grapes
la cerièra	la cerise	cherry
la majofa	la fraise	strawberry
la fragosta	la framboise	raspberry
lo melon	le melon	melon

la pastèca

la pastèque

water-melon



"mongetat" : plat de haricots

lo legum - légume - vegetable

occitan	français	English
l'alh	l'ail	garlic
la ceba	l'oignon	onion
lo jolverd	le persil	parsley
lo pisto	le pistou (basilic)	basil
l'api	le céleri	celery
la carchòfa	l'artichaut	artichoke
lo pòrre	le poireau	leek
l'esparga	l'asperge	asparagus
la pastenaga	la carotte	carrot
lo rafe (negre)	le radis (noir)	radish
lo camparòl	le champignon	mushroom
l'ensalada	la salade	salad

	la laitue	lettuce
la cogordeta	la courgette	zucchini
la merinjana	l'aubergine	eggplant
lo pebron	le poivron	bell pepper
los peses	les petits pois	peas
la mongeta	le haricot	bean
la patana	la pomme de terre la "patate"	potato
la tomata	la tomate	tomato
l'oliva (verda / negra)	l'olive (verte / noire)	olive



paire de sabots (à Bethmale)

lo vestit le vêtement - clothes

L'as pagat lo capèl ?
Tu l'as payé le chapeau ?

occitan	français	English
lo capèl	le chapeau	hat
lo bonet	le bonnet	bonnet
las lunetas	lunettes	glasses
lo mantèl	le manteau	coat
l'eissarpa	l'écharpe	scarf
la carbata	la cravate	(neck)tie
lo tricòt	le tricot, "pull"	pullover
la camisa	la chemise	shirt
la camiseta	le "Tee-shirt"	T-shirt
la cenchà	la ceinture	belt
las bragas	le pantalon	pants, trousers
lo shòrt	le "short"	shorts
la rauba la gipa	la robe la jupe	dress skirt
sac	sac	bag
la culòta l'eslip	la culotte le slip	briefs

las caucetas	les chaussettes	socks
las cauçaduras	les chaussures	shoes
las bòtas	les bottes	boots



la petanca : la pétanque

l'espòrt - sport

occitan	français	English
lo rugbi	le rugby	rugby
lo balon	le ballon, la balle	ball
lo fotbòl	le football	football
l'estadi	le stade	stadium
lo tenis	le tennis	tennis
la piscina	la piscine	swimming-pool

occitan	français	English
pescar	pêcher	fishing
caçar	chasser	hunting
la corrida	"	bull-fighting

lo jòc - le jeu - game

occitan	français	English
las quilhas	les quilles	bowling
las bòchas	les boules	



lo nombre - le nombre - number

	occitan	français	English
0	zèro	zéro	zero
1	un, una	un, une	one
2	dos	deux	two

3	tres	trois	three
4	quatre	"	four
5	cinc	cinq	five
6	sièis	six	"
7	sèt	sept	seven
8	uèch	huit	eight
9	nòu	neuf	nine
10	dètz	dix	ten
100	cent	cent	hundred
200	dos cents		
1 000	mila	mille	thousand
2 000	dos mila		



los jorns de la setmana **les jours de la semaine - days of the week**

occitan	français	English
diluns	lundi	Monday
dimars	mardi	Tuesday
dimècres	mercredi	Wednesday
dijòus	jeudi	Thursday

divendres	vendredi	Friday
dissabte	samedi	Saturday
dimenge	dimanche	Sunday

mes - mois - month

occitan	français	English
genièr	janvier	January
febrièr	février	February
març	mars	March
abril	avril	April
mai	"	May
junh	juin	June
julh	juillet	July
agost	août	August
setembre	septembre	September
octobre	octòbre	October
novembre	"	November
decembre	décembre	December

las sasons

les saisons - seasons

occitan	français	English
la prima	le printemps	spring
l'estiu	l'été	summer
l'automne	"	autumn
l'ivèrn	l'hiver	winter

question ?

occitan	français	English
Qui ? Qual ?	Qui ?	Who ?
Quin(es) ? Quina(s) ?	Quel(s) ? Quelle(s) ?	Which ?
Qu'es aquò ?	Qu'est-ce ?	What is this ?
Que ?	Que ?	What ?
Qué ?	Quoi ?	What ?
Perqué ? Perque ...	Pourquoi ? Parce-que ...	Why ? Because ...
Cossí ?	Comment ?	How ?
Quant ?	Combien ?	How much ?
Quora ? Quand ...	Quand ? Quand ...	When ? When ...

Ont ?

Où ?

Where ?